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AND
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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen in Meſſrs BARTGIS and Co's. paper, printed in Winchester, an anonymous advertiſement, relating to a certain Geographical and Topographical hiſtory of America, which aſſerts, that the firſt volume of ſaid work, will be prepared with all poſſible diſpatch, by Meſſrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.——We, the underwritten, fully ſenſible of the reſpect due to the public, and anxious leſt our characters ſhould be brought in queſtion, do affirm, that we are in poſſeſſion of no ſuch manuſcript, and that ſaid advertiſement has been publiſhed without our participation or knowledge. When the anonymous advertiſer ſhall give his name to the public, we ſhall probably be more explicit on the ſubject; at preſent we content ourſelves with ſaying, that it muſt be the dark production of ſome ſcribbling adventurer. It is hoped that every News Paper Printer in the United States will afford a conſpicuous place for this our advertiſement, which, whilſt it cautions the public againſt the artifices of a pretender to literature, may be equally advantageous to all honeſt authors and Printers.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.
PARRY HALL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1788.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Profeſſors of the College of WILLIAM & MARY, *Auguſt* 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, that the Burſar be directed to give notice to the ſurveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College, that ſuits will moſt certainly be commenced againſt all who do not diſcharge their arrears before the firſt day of January, 1789.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will ſettle on behalf of the Burſar with the ſurveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpoſe. (6w)

For Sale,
A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,
CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the ſame quantity in that county. A part of the land being leaſed for the term of ſeven years; I will ſell ſuch as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaſer or purchaſers which may be divided o ſuit them, but not leſs. Caſh, or its equivalent in military certificates of the ſtate of Virginia, will be required for one half of the purchaſe, and bond with ſecurity for the balance.

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of General Aſſembly for adding part of the county of Hanover, to the county of New Kent.

RICHMOND, October 6, 1788.

ELOPED from the ſubſcriber on the 4th inſtant, CATHERINE ARCHIBALD, formerly wife to SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, without any juſt cauſe known to me—this is therefore to forewarn any perſon from crediting her hereafter on my account, as I will not pay them.

SAMUEL ARCHIBALD.

TANGIER8, (a Port Town in Africa, in the Empire of Morocco) June 24.

SOME time ago the Emperor left the capital, marching from province to province, at the head of his troops, to puniſh the Partizans of his two ſons; this he does by fire and ſword, without mercy; he has already ſacrificed one entire village to his vengeance, by ſetting it on fire, and burning the women, children and every thing in it; ſuch as had the good fortune to eſcape the flames, were inſtantly put to the ſword. But in ſpite of the terror which his arms every where carried, he met with a party near Mequinez, who offered him battle, and he loſt ſeveral of his men before he won the day. Prayers are put up in all the moſques, for the ſucceſs of his Mooriſh Majeſty; at the ſame time that curſes are uttered againſt his two ſons. It is his Majeſty's deſire that his third ſon be declared his ſucceſſor.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July 8.

A MESSENGER arrived yeſterday at Czarſco-Zelo, with the news of an action between the Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, which took place on the 16th of June in the Liman near Otſchakow.

It appears that the Captain Pacha, in a ſecond attempt to deſtroy the Ruſſian flat bottomed boats, proceeded to the mouth of the Dnieper. The Prince of Naſſau, who commanded the Ruſſian fleet, immediately called a council of war, in which it was determined to attack the Turkiſh fleet on its entering the Liman. The flat-bottomed boats of the Ruſſian fleet were accordingly formed in order of battle near Kinburn, when the Captain Pacha, unacquainted with the navigation, in endeavouring to bear down upon them, ran aground with a conſiderable part of his fleet. In this ſituation he was expoſed not only to the fire of the boats, but to that of the fort of Kinburn; and ſeeing no hopes of extricating himſelf, he ſet fire on the following day to his two flag ſhips. Four other ſhips were alſo burnt by the Turks themſelves, and two taken by the Ruſſians with the Captain Pacha's ſtandard, and between three and four thouſand priſoners. The Captain Pacha ſet ſail with the remainder of his fleet for Varna, at the mouth of the Danube.

On Friday laſt a fleet, conſiſting of thirteen ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, and ſome tranſports, commanded by Admiral Greig, ſailed from Cronſtadt.

ZARSKOER-SELO, July 10.

THE report of our ſecond complete victory over the Turks, in the Black Sea, is confirmed by an official letter our Court has received from the Prince de Potemkin, dated the 30th ult. two days after the engagement.

It now appears that ſix of the enemy's ſhips of the line have been burned, and two more driven upon a ſand bank, where they went to the bottom. Thirty other veſſels, after having been greatly damaged, with great difficulty eſcaped till they reached the protection of the canon of Oczakow. Among the veſſels that were burned are thoſe of the Captain Pacha and the Vice-Admiral. The Admiral's grand flag and ſtreamer are in our hands as trophies of victory. Upwards of 3000 men were made priſoners; and the number killed was equally great. Our loſs, on the contrary, is but trifling. The Captain Pacha, we learn, is now moored off Varna, with the remainder of his ſhattered fleet. The Prince de Potemkin ſpeaks highly in his deſpatches of the valour of the Prince de Naſſau-Siegen, who had the honour to command on this important occaſion, as alſo of the dauntleſs courage with which he was ſupported by Rear Admiral Alexiano.

TOULON, July 11.

THE Engliſh are ſtill powerfully endeavouring to get an excluſive paſſage granted by Suez and the Red Sea to Bengal, and if they obtain their ends, they deſign to open a communication by land between Bengal and China. It can be eaſily perceived how much this will prejudice the trade of all other European powers in India, and as they no doubt will oppoſe it, we ſhall probably ſee war kindled in Europe; and the Turks having only to fight the two Imperial powers, who it ſeems are now obliged to turn their faces towards their enemies in the north, will be releaſed from any fear they may have.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.

LAST Sunday a Ruſſian frigate from the Baltic appeared off this port, and yeſterday Vice Admiral Krieger hoiſted his flag on board the Lion of the North, as Commander in Chief on this ſtation.

Within theſe few days an entry has been made at our cuſtom houſe of two millions, and 400,000 rix-dollars, ſent hither from France, for the uſe of Sweden.

From Sockholm we this day learn that 12 Swediſh ſhips, of the line are cruſing off Helſingfort, an excellent port not far from the Gulf of Finland, and that ſix other veſſels were ſtationed in the vicinity of the iſland of Oeſel.

WARSAW, July 16.

WHAT we have for ſome time foreſeen, but dreaded, is this day fully confirmed to us.——The Comte de Nolken has been treated in the ſame cavalier manner at the Court of Peterſburgh, that the Ruſſian Envoy was at the Court of Sockholm. The Swediſh Miniſter had but 18 hours allowed him to make his departure; and hardly had we received this intelligence when news arrived that hoſtilities had actually commenced upon the confines of both Pruſſian and Swediſh Finland.—The ſword is drawn, and when it will be ſheathed heaven alone can tell.

VIENNA, July 7.

WE learn from Conſtantinople that they are fitting out four new ſail of the line and ſome frigates with all poſſible expedition, to re enforce the fleet under the Pacha of Negropont, to enable him to face the fleet which the Ruſſians are ſending to the Archipelago.

July 16 The garriſon of Choczim has again been ſummoned to ſurrender, and with this dreadful menace, that, in the caſe of a longer reſiſtance, every ſoul ſhould be put to the ſword.—To this menace the anſwer was, that the garriſon would be defended while there was a man in it capable of wielding a muſquet.

July 17. The Pacha of Scutari having bravely ſuſtained a ſiege of five months againſt the Turks, and defeated them in the end, he received from the Imperial Court a number of preſents, conſiſting of ſuch articles as he and his garriſon ſtood moſt in need of. Two officers, and an agent who carried the preſent were entertained by him for ſix weeks with the utmoſt hoſpitality. They were high in the praiſe of his generoſity, honor, and politeneſs; and having taken their leave with much apparent cordiality on both ſides, were baſely murdered on the borders of the Lake of Scutari by the ſoldiers of the Pacha, who were ſent under the pretence of protecting them.

The juncture was favorable, and by this act of cruelty he procured from the Grand Viſir that pardon which in the month of February he was in a condition boldly to refuſe.

MILAN, July 12.

ON the 19th of laſt month the marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Archduchess Thereſa, eldeſt daughter of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Ferdinand, with the Prince of Aoſte, ſecond ſon of his Majeſty the King of Sardania, was announced. This agreeable news was made known by Prince Albani to the Counſellor of ſtate, and afterwards to all the nobility, who went to Court in great numbers, where their Royal Highneſs held a full drawing room, and were complimented on the happy event.

BERLIN, July 26.

BY the ordinary poſt of yeſterday we have received accounts that the Swediſh fleet keeps the port of Cronſtadt blocked up, and that the Empreſs has left Peterſburgh. If this is confirmed we may expect to receive ſome accounts of importance in the courſe of a few days.

HAGUE, July 27.

THE Compte de St. Prieſt's journey to the waters of Contrexeville, in Lorraine, is poſtponed; and the reaſon given is, that his departure ſhould not be aſcribed to the capture of Trincomale, which is now univerſally credited, as well as reported, though his Excellency, no longer ago than yeſterday, declared he had received no intelligence whatever on the ſubject from the Court of Verſailles.

LONDON, August 1.

BY a letter from Dantzick, dated July 11, we learn, that the Captain Pacha did not quit his ship, until she was near blowing up; and that a Russian sailor perceiving he did not take his flag with him, had the hardiness to swim on board, and, mounting the rigging whilst the ship was pouring out flames through every port, he brought down the trophy safe; and, in consequence, had the honour to be sent with it to lay it at the feet of the Empress, who no doubt will properly reward him.

August 7. The following ships, which compose the second squadron equipt by Sweden, were at Carlescrone, and ready to sail the 10th of July, either to the assistance of the fleet under command of the Duke of Sudermania and Admiral Wrangel, which sailed for Finland on the 5th of June, or on other service, as the emergency of affairs might require:

	Guns.	
Santa Ulrica	74	Rear Ad. Segerbrandt.
Kœnig Carlos,	70	Chevalier Stoney.
Zwarte Norden,	66	Chevalier Goerman.
Gotha Leijon,	66	Chevalier Carlendat.
Louisa,	60	Chevalier Harborde.
Sodermelande,	60	Chevalier Richster.
Union Staten,	60	Chevalier Frackagen.
Illerim,	60	Chevalier Schwantre.
Gryffenbrog,	60	Chevalier Mauge.
Postillone,	40	Lieut. Vackeler.
Livone,	32	Chevalier Christejeune.
Upsal,	28	Chevalier Maun.
Jacobdah,	28	Chevalier Giller.
Orme, (Storeship)		Lieut. Ornchilde.
Holckin, (Ditto.		Lieut Godman.

Very few of these ships had got their compliment of men, but as embargoes had been laid on all the ports of Sweden, Norway, and Finlade, they were expected to be very speedily supplied. The Swedes are reported the best sailors of all the northern powers; the Russians are the very worst.

Letters from Stockholm, dated the 18th of July, mention, that they had received accounts from Helsinfor, dated the 12th, that Brigadier Baron Van Hostfelin, commandant of the national regiment of Finland, had entered the Russian territories, and taken post at Pomula Sund. After which he divided his corps into three columns, one of which went to Nyslot, and took possession of the town with very little resistance; but that the citadel, into which the troops retired, had not surrendered, though it must shortly, as he had cut off all communication for them to obtain provisions; but more especially as a re-inforcement had arrived with him from the King's army.

Advices are also received from Major General Armfelt, commander of the camp at Elima in Finland, that he had taken possession of several principal Russian posts, particularly Pryttis, which is the key of those parts—and that Colonel Armfelt, of Nyland's regiment, had sent one battalion of his new regiment, with two field pieces, and a squadron of Carolien dragoons, to dispossess the Russians from their post by the redoubt of Aberfort, which they effected, taking the Russians prisoners of war.

August 9. The Captain of a Russian ship of war, finding himself in the middle of the Turkish fleet, and unable to make his escape, went down himself into the powder magazine, and blew up his ship. Three of the crew only were saved, who would have opposed this rashness, but the Captain absolutely declared, he would rather perish than suffer his ship to be taken.

Fleets of Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.—The following is an exact state of the marine strength of the three powers.

Sweden has 27 sail of the line, some of which are very old, 12 frigates, 40 galleys, and a number of armed sloops.

Denmark has 38 ships of the line, and 20 frigates—they have built 21 ships of the line, between 1751, and 1787.

The Russians have only 33 ships of the line and 18 frigates.

August 11. Basliko, the messenger to England, arrived in London from Berlin on Sunday last, and was despatched at five o'clock to his Majesty at Cheltenham, although the regular messenger was to set off express by the mail coach as usual, at six the same night. Upon his return a Council was held, and the messenger was immediately despatched for Berlin.

Since which, we are informed by our correspondent in Holland, that orders have actually been given by the Danish government, for supplying their ally the Empress of Russia, with the naval and military force, as stipulated by the subsisting treaty between Denmark and the Court of Petersburgh, which has been formally announced to the Swedish minister at Copenhagen, by order of the Prince Royal.

Upon receiving this very unwelcome piece of news, the Swedish Ambassador at the Court of Denmark, dispatched the same evening two couriers—one to the King his master, in Finland; the other to Berlin.

August 12. The report of Denmark's naval preparation in aid of the Empress of Russia, is also fully confirmed by the foreign Gazettes, received yesterday; and it is confidently said, that some Russian men of war, of considerable force, are ordered round from Archangel to the Baltic, where they are to join the Russian squadron already assembled, and with the men of war which Denmark is to furnish, will form altogether a fleet of fourteen sail of the line, besides frigates, which is to proceed with all possible dispatch to cope with the Swedish fleet.

The Russian man of war taken by the Swedes, is La Jenekil of 72 guns: The Russian ship sunk in the engagement, is La Paticarque of 68 guns.

The Swedish man of war missing after the engagement when the fleet went for Helsinfors, but whether taken or lost is not yet certain, is the Prince Gustavus, commanded by Captain Wachmeister, and was the van ship at the beginning of the combat.

Advices from Petersburgh, by yesterday's mail, state, that the Swedish Ambassador resident there, has presented a memorial on the part of the King his master, offering to make peace with Russia on condition that Count Razoumoulky, the Russian envoy, be censured by his Court for the insult offered to his Swedish Majesty, in his note delivered the 18th of June; that the expences incurred by the steps taken in consequence by the Court of Stockholm be repaid; and that the King of Sweden be empowered to negociate an accommodation between the Empress and the Porte, on terms favourable to the Turks, but not degrading to Russia.

August 13. From Brabant we learn, that the Low Countries are again in a flame.—The 4th instant the day fixed for shutting the seminary, the people assembled on the grand place, and on the quay: The troops were under arms, the cannon were charged, and every precaution being taken to reinforce obedience to the Emperor's orders, and prevent an insurrection, the mob were desired to disperse; but as they were unarmed, and had committed no violence, but were simple spectators, they did not imagine that coercive measures would be taken to drive them away, and continued after repeated admonitions, to look on; until an officer of grenadiers pretended to have felt a stone graze his hat, gave orders to FIRE; and the whole division, consisting of 400 men, discharged their musquets on the unoffending populace.—Nine were killed on the spot, eight have since died of their wounds, and eighty were carried to the hospital, 30 of whom cannot recover.—Among those that fell were two foreigners accidentally crossing at the unhappy moment. A woman and a child in her arms were both killed, as she was serving behind her counter. The mob immediately dispersed; but measures so sanguinary and wanton can only tend to alienate the affections of the few remaining loyalists.

This melancholy scene, it is added, would never have happened, perhaps, but for the intrigues of the monks and priests under the direction of the bishop of Antwerp, and the cardinal archbishop of Mechlin; the excessive influence of these mitered fanatics, joined to the indefatigable industry of the inferior priesthood, and mendicant friars, succeeded so far as to occasion the people to assemble, and animated with religious zeal, they might have proceeded to violence, if the military had not, as they did, imposed upon them, by firing the moment they refused to disperse.

The bishop of Antwerp is under an arrest, a guard is stationed at his house, in which he remains confined. The archbishop of Mechlin was to have given his benediction to an abbess on Sunday the 3d instant, but he received a peremptory command from the government of Bruxelles, to proceed immediately to Mechlin, and to remain there until further orders.

We are informed, by a gentleman who left Bruxelles on Friday noon the 8th instant and who travelled post, that on the night before, at half past ten, the house of the celebrated Vandernoot, principal of the patriots of Brabant, and the avowed enemy to despotism, was invested by 400 soldiers; every avenue was also secured, and on the door not being opened on the first summons it was instantly hewed down, and entered by force. Every search was made, but in vain, two minutes notice had enabled him to make his escape by the gutters on the top of his house, and he happily got out of the reach of his enemies before they had broken open his doors. Patroles were established in every part of the town, the whole garrison was under arms; a strong detachment of cavalry and a coach and four, attended, to convey Monsieur Vandernoot to the citadel at Antwerp, had he unfortunately fallen into the hands of government. Every coach that passed was narrowly examined. The people whom the noise had assembled were forbid to approach the house of the advocate; and the whole town was in the greatest consternation when the gentleman who has favoured us with the intelligence left Bruxelles.

An attempt was made to seize others in the town at the same time, but proved equally abortive; and orders are also dispatched to Louvain, Mechlin, and Antwerp, to seize at midnight several suspected persons.

August 14. It was yesterday confidently reported, that the Court of Denmark had joined the Empress against the Swedes.

A Clergyman in an inland county, lately concluded his discourse with the following words:—"Brethren, "next Friday is my tythe-day, and those who bring "the tythes on that day; which are my due, shall be "rewarded with a good dinner; but those who do not, "may depend, that on Saturday they will dine upon "a Lawyer's letter." Sound wholesome information.

An improved method of making the coffee beverage. To an ounce of ground coffee add a common tea-spoonful of the best flour of mustard-seed, previous to the boiling. To those unacquainted with the method, it is inconceivable how much it improves the fragrancy, fineness, transparency, and gratefully quick flavour of the beverage; and probably too, it adds to its wholesomeness.

August 15. It was yesterday reported that an army of 50,000 Prussians had marched to the support of the Swedes. We do not give any credit to it.

Account of the Engagement with the Swedish fleet.

On the 17th, about noon, our fleet discovered 5 Swedish ships, between 60 and 70 guns each, and eight large frigates, provided with heavy artillery, sailing in a line, having five small frigates, and three packet-boats attending, under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, whose ship carried the flag of Admiral-General of Sweden, having also in the fleet a Vice-Admiral and Rear Admiral's flag flying. Admiral Greig immediately gave the signal for an attack, and our ships directly crouding all the sail they could, advanced towards the enemy. The Swedes on perceiving this immediately formed into a line of battle. The weather was serene, and our ships profiting of a fresh south-east wind, gained on the Swedes. The Rotislaw, commanded by Admiral Greig, attacked the Swedish Admiral; but he retired towards his small vessels; and it was not until about five o'clock that our line was abreast of the enemy, who then began to bear down upon us. The firing immediately commenced on both sides, and was continued with great briskness until ten at night. The Swedes twice began to give way; and although during the battle there was a dead calm, and that it was impossible to govern the ships, the fire was still kept up with the greatest intrepidity, and continued until the night was far advanced, when the Swedes began to haul up, and retired, leaving our fleet masters of the field of battle.

We took from the enemy the Prince Gustave, of 70 guns, bearing the flag of the Vice-Admiral, who defended himself with the greatest bravery more than an hour against our Admiral, but was at length obliged to strike. We made prisoners with this ship, the Compte Wachtmeister, Vice-Admiral, and Aid-de camp to the King of Sweden, who led the van, and 15 officers with all her crew.

Admiral Greig writes, that he never saw a fight better sustained on both sides than the above. Our loss consists of 319 killed, and 666 wounded; that of the enemy must be more considerable, as the number found on board the ship we took, amounts to 300 killed and wounded.

After the battle, four ships of the enemy took advantage of the night and a calm, to surround one of our ships, and carried her off, after a furious resistance.

The Admiral gives a general eulogy on the conduct of all under his command.

AUGUST 20.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, dated August 6.

"As soon as the Prince Potemkin arrived with the Imperial army near Oczakow, and had reconnoitered the place, he found that the ships which had retired in the preceding combat, and especially the gallies that carried large pieces of cannon, would be in a state to impede our army from approaching the fort, to bombard it. In consequence of which he gave commission to the Prince of Nassau-Siegen to attack those vessels, which he accordingly did in the night between the 11th and 12th of July, with an extraordinary courage and intrepidity. The fight lasted eight hours, under the cannon of the place. The enemy's vessels were sunk, we took one galley, and the others having suffered from our fire, were forced to run ashore on the coast. In order to support our fleet, and divide the attention of the enemy, the Prince Potemkin made at the same time a false attack on the land. The light troops of the advanced guard surrounded the town. The corps of chasseurs of Livonia occupied the garden, and covered our battery, which was at the point of the entrenchment, and so near the town, that we could hear the explosion of the cartridges. Our artillery although not supported better than when exercised, silenced the cannon of the enemy, and we lost only one attendant of them, who was killed with his horse near the battery.

"During the action the Prince Repnin, and General Dolgorucki, as also Lieutenant-General Potemkin, who commanded the troops employed on this expedition, were at the battery, accompanied by Count Branicki, Great General of Poland, and the Prince de Ligne. The Brigadier Verkonski, commandant of the chasseurs, distinguished himself with great ability in elevating the cannon. After the destruction of the enemy's vessels, the fleet directed their fire against the town with such success, that the upper part is nearly reduced to ashes. The enemy lost on this occasion two frigates of twenty guns each, a brig of 10 guns, and a Kirlanguitsch of 22; a bomb-galley, with a mortar and four pieces of cannon; 5 fifty-oared galleys; with a 36, and 8 twelve pounders; besides two transports, with 80 puds of gunpowder, a gun boat with one 24 and one 12 pounder. Total, 100 pieces of cannon."

The late success of the Czarina's arms in the Black Sea, and the advantages lately gained by the Emperor's troops on the frontiers, have induced the two Imperial Courts to offer terms of peace to the Turks; if accepted, it is more than probable that the united forces of both Empires will fall on the Swedes and Prussians. The disposition of the latter to espouse the cause of Sweden, and to thwart his Imperial Majesty on some occasions, has inclined the Courts of Petersburgh and Vienna, to exert the whole of their force against those powers.

Before Admiral Greig took his departure from Cronstadt with the Russian fleet, he received from the Emperor of Germany a present of 10,000 roubles, with an estate in Livonia of four thousand five hundred roubles a year. It is thought that he was proceeding on some expedition, and not on a cruise, as he had taken on board six thousand troops. These must have considerably increased in the action with the Swedes.

August 22. There is positive advice from Copenhagen, that the king of Denmark has resolved, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the Empress of Russia. Count Bernstoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen, "That the king of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succours stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers.

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubts pretended, respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. This is, "That the king of Sweden has required of the king of Prussia, a support of thirty thousand men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them."

It is added, in the accounts brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the north, those of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out and the Neapolitan fleet is getting ready as fast as possible.

DUBLIN, August 23.

IN a letter to a person of distinction in this city, received by yesterday's packet, we have the very important intelligence from the Hague, dated the afternoon of the 16th inst. "that a currier had on that day, at eleven o'clock, arrived at the Imperial ambassador's from Vienna, preceded by two hussars with horns, with an account that the town and fortress of Choczim, in Moldavia, had, on the morning of the 1st of August, opened its gates to the combined Imperialists, in consequence of a capitulation signed by the Seraskier, who commanded in the place, who could obtain no other terms than the garrison piling their arms outside the gates, and being allowed a safe conduct to Bender."

BOSTON, October 1.

IN the True-Briton, a veſſel lately arrived at St. John's, New Brunſwick, came ſundry articles of cloathing, with ſome implements of huſbandry, caſh, &c amounting in the whole, in value, to 900l. ſterling, being a donation from that truly Chriſtian ſociety of people in England, called Quakers, to their brethren in that province, to be diſtributed among them, at the diſcretion of thoſe gentlemen to whom they are conſigned.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

THE Ruſſian force on the Black Sea conſiſts of three ſhips of the line and five frigates, under the command of Admiral Paul Jones. The Prince of Naſſau commands the galleys and gun boats, which being of a ſmall draught of water, are calculated to fight on the ſhoals.

The Spaniſh ſquadron which was out has returned into port.

The cabinet of Verſailles have it in contemplation to eſtabliſh packets between Havre and ſome port in the United States, which will perform their voyages regularly. They will be ſmaller veſſels than thoſe formerly employed in that ſervice, which were ſloops of war, and coſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty 180,000 livres annually.

We have the following paragraphs from unqueſtionable authority:—

An arret or decree was paſſed the 8th of Auguſt laſt in his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Council of State, for convoking the States General of the kingdom the firſt of May next, and for ſuſpending the functions of the Cour Plenier; it is ſigned by M Laurent de Villedeuil, one of his Majeſty's miniſters.

The plague has broke out and rages with great violence at Algiers. Numbers of the people are carried off by it

Yeſterday arrived the brig Anthony, Captain Pooler, from Peterſburg in Ruſſia. He left Cronſtadt the 2d of Auguſt, and confirms the accounts we have had of the action that took place on the 17th of July, and ſaw at Cronſtadt the Swediſh ſhip Guſtave of 74 guns, which had been taken in that engagement. The Ruſſians alſo loſt a ſhip of the line, beſides having ſeveral ſhips very much ſhattered; two 74's in particular, were obliged to go to Cronſtadt to repair.

PORTSMOUTH, October 4.

THE idea of the Marquis de la Fayett's being at the head of 6000 men, as mentioned under the London head, is not to be credited. The fact is—the Marquis has been induced by his patriotiſm and love of liberty to intereſt himſelf in favour of thoſe who oppoſe the new edicts; in conſequence of which, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has teſtified his diſpleaſure, by depriving him of his office of inſpector of troops, and forbidding him to appear at Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.

ONE night laſt week 33 of the criminals, commonly called wheelbarrowmen, broke out of the jail of this city: Since which ſeveral have been retaken, but the remainder have reſumed their former practices of depredation upon the perſons and property of the inhabitants. Their cuſtom is to change their cloaths with thoſe they rob.

Sunday afternoon, a man lately from Ireland was robbed of eight guineas and an half in the wood juſt below Gray's Ferry

The ſame evening, about 8 o'clock, a young man was ſtopped in ſouth-ſtreet, near Tenth-ſtreet, by a fellow who plundered him, and then tied him to a ſtake.

ALXANDRIA, Oct. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this town, dated Auguſt 8, 1788.

"THE preſent ſerves only to inform thee, that information is this day received, that it is determined in the Privy Council, for the fifteen cargoes of American wheat now here, not to be admitted to entry, but to recommend it to the treaſury to purchaſe them, which we have no doubt will be done.—No regulations for the future are yet concluded on—It ſeems probable that wheat, from New-York, may continue to be admitted as heretofore, if found free from infection; but to this laſt circumſtance too much attention cannot be given.—From Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, it will be adviſeable to ſend only flour, and to decline ſhipping wheat for Britain, until a permanent regulation be adopted"

RICHMOND, October 30.

There ſeems to be a tradition among ſome of the Indians, reſpecting the bible, and the way how they came into America.

A SOBER intelligent Indian, inquired of an Engliſh trader, when in one of the Indian towns, whether the Engliſh had not a book (meaning the bible) among them; and being informed that they had, the Indian told the Engliſhman, that that book was once or long ago theirs; and that, ſo long as they kept it and acted according to it, their God was kind to them, and they proſpered; but that the white people, (which is a general name they call other nations by that are white), at length bought it of the Indians, whereby they learned a great many things and proſpered; while the Indians on the other hand, began to decline from the time they ſold it; and that their God being very angry with them for parting with this book, left them, and the other nations began to uſe them very ill, ſo that they were expoſed to many hardſhips, and ſuffered many things at their hands; but, however, that their God, at length, taking pity on them, brought or directed to this country of America; that one of the Indians, who went before them, tried the depth of it by a long pole or reed, which he had in his hand, and found it too deep for them to wade—Upon their being non-pluſſed, and not knowing what way to get it, their God made a bridge over the water in one night, by which they paſſed over ſafe; and that next morning, after they were all over, God took away the bridge.

The ſame Indian repreſented the future ſtate of good or bad men, to the trader, in this manner; that all the Indians, who were good when they died, went in one or two days, to a fine pleaſant place, where there was prepared every thing that was good to eat and drink, and to give ſweet repoſe or reſt, and that when they awaked from ſleep, they found another different courſe, conſiſting of a great variety of things, moſt pleaſant and agreeable to the taſte, and that in this pleaſurable manner they ſpent their beings; but ſuch as were bad i. e. did bad things, when they died, went in one or two days to a very bad place, which he repreſented as the moſt diſagreeable—the very reverſe of the other—where they were as miſerable as the others were happy, having nothing to eat or drink, though very hungry, without any enjoyment of reſt by ſleep.

On Friday laſt the TOLL BRIDGE erected over James River between this city and Mancheſter was compleated, and is now in ſuch order that carriages may paſs over without the leaſt danger.

Monday laſt the Hon General Aſſembly met at the Capitol on Shockoe-hill where they have ſince continued to ſit.

On the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of the ſitting of the General Court, the following priſoners were ſeverally tried, viz —— Levy Smith, alias Stackhouſe, from Frederick, for a highway robbery, James Vance, from Amherſt, William Wallace, alias Timothy Campbell, from Fairfax, William Ware, from Goochland, Henry Chiles Terrell, from Caroline, William Jowe, alias John Wilſon, from Greenſville, and James Irvine, from Henrico, for horſe-ſtealing, James Scott, from Orange, for murder, Thomas Hunt, from Peterſburg, for burglary and robbery, and John Bolling, from Prince George, for burglary and robbery, were all capitally convicted. They received ſentence of death on Monday laſt, and are to be executed on Friday, the 5th of December.

Richard Pearſ, from Louiſa, and John Proctor, from Caroline, were found guilty of grand larceny, and burnt in the hand.—William Engliſh, from Peterſburg, was indicted for being a common buyer and receiver of ſtolen goods, and being found guilty was ſentenced to one years impriſonment, without bail or mainprize, and to pay a fine of £ 10.

Lewis Scott, a free negro, from Prince Edward, for ſhooting a young lady, John Campbell, from Amherſt, and George Bird, from Caroline, for horſeſtealing, were ſeverally acquitted

The indictments prefered againſt James Jones, alias Ford, and James M'Coy, from Henrico, for felony, were thrown out by the Grand Jury, and they were thereupon diſcharged by proclamation

The indictment and proceedings againſt Catharine Crull, who was convicted of petit treaſon at the laſt Court for murdering her huſband were quaſhed, and ſhe was thereupon diſcharged, but on the motion of the Attorney General the court remanded her to priſon to be tried for the murder of the ſaid Henry Crull in the indictment mentioned.

The trials of John Prater Walker, from Prince George, for buglary and robbery, and Ephraim alias Eliſha, alias E Willet, from Frederickſburg, for felony, were poſtponed until December next

On Tueſday the Court adjourned until the 2d Monday in December next.

MARRIAGES—THOMAS LEE, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Richard Henry Lee, Eſquire, to Miſs MILDRED WASHINGTON, youngeſt daughter of Col. John Auguſtine Waſhington, and niece to Gen. Waſhington.

Mr. RICHARD BREWER, to Miſs NANCY BLACKWELL, of Maryland.

DEATH]—On Saturday laſt between the hours of 10 and 11 in the evening; Mr. GABRIEL GALT of this city, after a few weeks illneſs. His funeral was attended by a very numerous proceſſion of Free Maſons, and a greater collection of reſpectable inhabitans than ever aſſembled on a like occaſion in Richmond. The benevolence of his heart was experienced in many inſtances by charitable objects—And his behaviour as a tender huſband, an indulgent father, a kind and affectionate brother, was univerſally eſteemed.—His neighbours regret him as a faithful friend, his ſervants, as a humane; generous maſter; and the extenſive circle of his acquaintance muſt ſenſibly feel the loſs of ſo valuable a member of ſociety.—

No ſoul oppreſs'd with poverty, or grief,
Apply'd to him, and wanted due relief.
No neighbour in diſtreſs, no friend in pain
Aſk'd his aſſiſtance, and implor'd in vain—
Farther than prudence ought to let him go
He hurt himſelf to eaſe another's woe.—
A truſt in mankind was his greateſt fault;
Such was the much lamented, Gabriel Galt.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Jeanie, Simſon, Glaſgow.
Betſey, M'Cunn, ditto.
Brig Clermont, Nicholſon, London.
Louiſa, Marſhall, Antigua.
ABC, Frankfort, Liverpool.
Schooner Creſcent, Robertſon, Antigua.
Sloop Delaware, Knox, Philadelphia.
Suky, Arion, St. John's.
Charity, Cob, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Clementina, Knowland, Bourdeaux.
Termagant, Talbot, London.
Brig Tartain, Humble, Zelle.
Sally, Thompſon, North-Carolina.

From the Pennſylvania Gazette.

TO MAKE PUMPKIN YEAST.

CUT the pumpkins in ſlices, and, with a handful of hops, boil it in a ſmall quantity of water, till it is ſoft enough to paſs through a cullender. When ſtrained, put it in an earthen or ſtone jar, with a ſufficient quantity of good yeaſt to ferment it. It will be fit for uſe in a day or two, and will keep a month or ſix weeks. The pumpkins may be ſliced and dried, in order to make it the year round. From experience it is found to be quite equal to the beſt Brewer's yeaſt, for the purpoſe of making bread or family beer.

To make BREAD without YEAST, or the common LEAVEN.

Take a double handful of fine Indian meal, and mix it thoroughly with a ſmall quantity of boiling water. Then add to it ſome cold water, till the whole is reduced to the temperature of new milk. Mix as much wheat flour with it as will bring it into the conſiſtence of paſte; then ſet it before the fire to riſe, adding to it now and then a little more wheat flour. When it has riſen ſufficiently (which it generally does in five or ſix hours) add as much more wheat flour to it as will bring it into the conſiſtency of doe. Let it ſtand half an hour afterwards by the fire, then make it into a loaf of the common ſize, and bake it. It muſt be baked as ſoon as it is prepared, otherwiſe it is apt to become ſour. Both theſe receipts have been uſed by two experienced houſekeepers in the city of Philadelphia with the moſt deſirable ſucceſs, and the publiſher of them aſſures his countrymen, that he has eaten the bread made with the pumpkin yeaſt, as well as that made of the Indian meal, and that he has found them as light, pleaſant, and wholeſome, as any bread in the world.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* —— *The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg, Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portſmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

SERAFINO FORMICOLA,

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his former ſituation near the bridge, to a large and commodious houſe on Shockoe Hill, deſignated by the ſign of ST TAMANY, on the main ſtreet, within two hundred yards of the Capitol. He has provided himſelf with a large and convenient ſtable, with the beſt of provender for horſes, and good hoſtlers to attend them.

S. FORMICOLA, with much gratitude, embraces this opportunity of returning his thanks to thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to honour him with their company, and he flatters himſelf, as he is now much better eſtabliſhed than he ever was, ſince he has been in the public line, that ſhould he ſtill receive a continuance of the favours of his friends and the public, he ſhall be happy enough to give general ſatisfaction; to the attainment of which object, his beſt endeavours will be unremittedly pointed.

RICHMOND, October 27, 1788.

Sales of Public Tobacco.

On the 25th of November next, will be ſold at auction, in convenient lots at Mr. Rawling's tavern, in the city of Richmond, about

Two thouſand Hogſheads Public Tobacco.

One half the purchaſe money muſt be paid in Specie, the other half may be paid in Specie, or any Warrants receivable in diſcharge of the Revenue Taxes of 1787.

(By order of the Hon. the Executive)

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer,

TREASURY-OFFICE,
October 28, 1788.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Tueſday the 4th of November, at Henrico courthouſe, a

Tract of LAND,

Containing Eighty-Six ACRES,

Lying about 4 miles below the city of Richmond, and joining Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

I wiſh to diſpoſe of my property on Shockoe-Hill, on receiving one third of its value in hand, an extenſive credit will be given for the balance, and the terms made very moderate.

ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

OCTOBER 26, 1788.

POETRY.

VERSES on the married ſtate.

WITH pleaſure have I view'd domeſtic life,
The tender huſband, and the faithful wife,
Whoſe kindred ſouls true love alone combines,
And reigns ſole Monarch in their mutual minds:
O happy ſtate! when ſuch true bleſs we ſee,
The bonds of Hymen, then, at liberty.
With pleaſure I could dwell upon the theme,
Nor think, like ſome, 'tis all an empty dream.
Let others rail againſt a married ſtate,
Grant me kind Heaven, a fond endearing mate;
Then would my pleaſures be compleat indeed,
No other ſtate on earth can this exceed.
Woman! dear woman! Heaven did thee ordain,
Man's beſt companion, partner of his pain,
Joy of his life, ſweet ſoother of his grief,
Of all his bleſſings here thou art the chief:
Without thee, what is earth with all it's joys?
'Tis like the body when the ſpirit flies
Hail charming ſex, ye ſweet'ners of our toil,
Whoſe tenderneſs can all our cares beguile,
When jarring paſſions agitate the breaſt,
'Tis you alone can ſoothe them to their reſt
Mans trueſt friend, form'd for domeſtic life,
The tender mother and the faithful wife;
Whoſe ſpouſe and children does her time employ,
Theſe are her chieſeſt pleaſures, and her joy.
Thrice happy man, bleſt with a mate like this,
How great his pleaſure, and how vaſt his bliſs!
If ſenſibility to him is given,
To prize this beſt, this chieſeſt gift of Heav'n.
O may it be my happy lot to find
A wife thus charming, faithful, and as kind;
To ſympathize in trouble, or in grief,
In whoſe ſweet converſe I can find relief;
With ev'ry tie that binds the ſoul, to prove
Her duty, friendſhip, and that friendſhip—love.
If in my breaſt ſome dire diſorder rage,
Which the phyſician's art cannot aſſuage,
And through my frame I feel the pungent pain,
By day no eaſe, at night no reſt obtain;
O then to ſee my ſympathetic mate,
With anxious fears about my perſon wait;
Or, like a guardian angel, o'er my bed
Reclining ſtand, and tears of ſorrow ſhed;
From my chill brow wipe off the damps of death,
And watch, with dumb deſpair, each ſhortning breath;
With keen expreſſive anguiſh in her eyes,
Waiting the motion when my ſpirit flies,
With pleaſure then could I reſign this life,
And, dying, thank kind heav'n for ſuch a wife.

An original letter from a Quaker to a Watch-Maker.

FRIEND JOHN,

I HAVE once more ſent my erroneous watch, which wants thy friendly care and correction; the laſt time it was at thy ſchool, he was by no ways benefitted by thy inſtruction. I find by the index of his tongue he is a liar, and that his motions are wavering and unſettled, which makes me believe he is not right in the inward man, I mean the main ſpring. I would have thee prove and try him with thy adjuſting tool of truth, that if poſſible thou may'ſt drive him from the error of his ways, imagining his body to be foul, and the whole maſs corrupted; purge him with thy cleanſing ſtick from all pollution, ſo that he may vibrate and circulate according to truth: I will board him with thee a few days, and pay thee for his board when thou requireſt it. In thy late bill thou chargeſt me with the one eighth of a pound ſterling, which I will aſſuredly pay thee when thy work deſerveſt it. Friend, when thou correcteſt him, do it without paſſion, leſt thy ſeverity driveſt him to deſtruction. I would have thee let him viſit the Sun's motion, and learn him his true calculation, table and equation; and when thou findeſt him conformable to that, ſend him home with a juſt bill of moderation, and it ſhall be faithfully remitted to thee by thy true friend,

OBEDIAH PRIM.

For London,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

ELI VICKERY, Maſter.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to ſail by the firſt of October; will take in freight on liberty of conſignment at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. Apply to Meſſrs. Stott and Donaldſon, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolſon, in Richmond; or the ſubſcriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber near Cold Harbour in the lower end of Hanover county, a bay MARE, about four feet ten inches high, ſhe is about ſix years old, all four legs white, and her houghs black, trots and gallops very well, has a few white hairs in her forehead, neither docked or branded, her mane is long and hangs on both ſides. Appraiſed to £. 24.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

DRINKAL & ESKRIGGE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will ſell wholeſale or retail,

On very low terms at their Store,

Oppoſite to BYRD's Warehouſe,

And next door below the

RICHMOND COFFEE HOUSE.

Richmond, October 6, 1788.

HENRY HALEWOOD,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the ſhop occupied by Meſſrs. WM. & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he propoſes to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, and humbly ſolicits their encouragement and ſupport, which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the intereſt of thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

OCTOBER 7, 1788.

ABOUT the middle of laſt May, ſtrayed from the ſeat of William Fleming, Eſq; in Cheſterfield, a dark cheſnut forrel MARE, four feet eight or nine inches high, ten or eleven years old laſt ſpring, neither docked nor branded, has a ſcar between the knee and pattern joint of the right fore leg, occaſioned by being tied head and foot, paces, trots, and gallops, tolerable well.——Alſo a very well made yellow ſorrel horſe, eight or nine years old this September, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, paces, trots, and gallops exceeding well, a blaze in his face, the left hip put out of place, and a film over the left eye, a few ſaddle ſpots on his back, and both hind feet white. The above horſes were taken up in Amelia by an overſeer of Mr. Anderſon's on Appamattox river at the Iſland Ford, where they went off after being there a fortnight, as I am informed, and I am inclined to believe that they are ſtolen, as I raiſed both of them, or they would have been home before this. Whoever will give me intelligence, or convey the ſaid horſes to me in Buckingham, ſhall receive five pounds reward for their trouble.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, to annex the iſlands in the fork of Staunton and Dan rivers, belonging to Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH, Baronet, and Colonel LEWIS BURWELL, deceaſed, and now ſuppoſed to be in Haliſax county, to the county of Mecklenburg.

RICHMOND, October 15, 1788.

GENTLEMEN who officiate as Clerks to the Courts of Judicature within this ſtate, are requeſted to obſerve that proceedings of a very diſagreeable nature will be inſtituted againſt them, unleſs they finally ſettle their accounts with the public, and pay the balances thereof to the Treaſurer on or before the laſt day of this month.

Will be Sold,

On the firſt Monday in December, at public auction, at Henrico courthouſe

THE place whereon Mr. Joſeph Ward now lives, containing 484 acres of land, about 8 miles below Richmond, on James river, and known by ſome, by the name of Lilley Valley, with good improvements thereon. Three hundred pounds of the purchaſe money will be expected on making a deed; half of the remainder within twelve months from ſuch date, and the other half in two years. Bond with good ſecurity will be required by WILLIAM FORD, jun.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had at Chriſtmas.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber on the 18th of September laſt, hired a mare to one John Kelly, who ſaid he had been a clerk in Baltimore, to go as far as the Bolling Green, in Caroline county, and who was to return her in three days. It being now fourteen days ſince he left here, I am apprehenſive that he has either diſpoſed of her, or carried her off. I will give a generous reward to any one who will deliver the mare to me, or give ſuch information that ſhe may be had again. The mare is of a Bald Eagle colour, 4 feet 8 inches high, 5 years old, a long whiteiſh main and tail, had ſome ſmall ſcars on her buttock, occaſioned by a whip, a ſmall round ſpot on her rump, about the bigneſs of a large hullit; after riding her a ſmall diſtance, ſhe often limps, carries her head pretty high, and was in low order when taken away, trots and gallops.

PETER ROBINSON.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, on Bryer river, a 2 year old red STEER, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and crop and hole in the right, half his tail white, and ſome white under his belly, the owner may have him on proving his property.

WILLIAM PURNALL.

RICHMOND, September 10, 1788.

WHEREAS SARAH FAIR, my wife, by lawful marriage, has withdrawn herſelf from me for no cauſe at all, I therefore take this method of giving the public notice, that I forewarn them from having any dealing with her whatever, either harbouring or entertaining her at their peril, as I am determined that I will not be accountable for any debt ſhe may contract

HENRY FAIR.

TAKEN up in Amherſt county, a black MARE, about 4 feet high, branded on the near buttock P, a hanging main and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in her forehead, and paces naturaly. Appraiſed to 30s.

DANIEL TUCKER.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces. Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year. Receipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code,
viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.